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CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY
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SOURCE As Indicated

PRODUCTION OF CHEMICAL FERTILIZERS IN THE USSR

[Numbers in parentheses refer to appended sources.]

reduction

In 1950, the processing of chemical products in the USSR was 1.3 times the prewar level. The production of nitrogen fertilizers in 1950 was 2.2 times the prewar level, potash fertilizers, 1.8 times, and phosphorus fertilizers, 1.5 times. (1)

In 1955, the production of mineral fertilizers, in comparison with 1950, will be increased by 28 percent. Additional millions of tons of fertilizers will be produced by the chemical industry for Soviet agriculture by the construction of new enterprises and by the further intensification and improvement of technological processes in existing plants. (2)

Production increases in mineral fertilizers have been promised by individual regions of the USSR. The chemical industry of Kazakhstan guaranteed an increase in the production of phosphate fertilizers, principally of the granulated type, of 15-20 times in 1955 compared with 1950. (C)

In the period 1950-1956, the chemical enterprises of Uzbekistan increased the production of nitrate, phosphate, and other fertilizers to 1.2 times that of 1948. (4)

In the Estonian SSR, increased yields from kollektiv and sovkhos fields are possible as a result of the production of superphosphate from Estonian apatite. This increase would extend to the productivity of cattle, especially of milk cows and pigs (5)

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Trains loaded with phosphorite meal are leaving the Verkhne-Kamsk mine field periodically, and the production of this cheap fertilizer is reported to be constantly growing. Workers of the mine had already shipped one trainload of phosphorite meal above plan in October 1953 and by 1 November several more trainloads were to be shipped.(6)

Workers of the Kleytuk Plant increased the output of fertilizer, technical meal, and nitrogen fertilizer for agriculture. The 9-month plan was fulfilled ahead of schedule.(7)

Workers of the Nevskiy Chemical Plant at Leningrad, which produces superphosphate for agricultural purposes, were increasing their output from month to month and had completed the plan for the first 10 months of 1953 ahead of schedule. During this 10-month period, they had shipped to different parts of the country 22,000 tons more fertilizer than during the same period of 1952. (8) In 1953, the plant prepared more than 300,000 tons of high-grade fertilizer above plan for the kolkhozes of the Baltic region, the Ukraine, and Central Asia.(9)

The Chirchik Electrochemical Combine imeni I. V. Stalin completed ahead of schedule the 1953 plan for output of mineral fertilizer for agriculture and pledged to give the country at least 30,000 tons more fertilizer by the end of the year.(10) During the first 9 months of 1953, the workers of the plant lowered production cost 2.1 percent below the plan and received about 540,000 rubles in above-plan profits.(11)

The Kara-Tau Chemical Combine completed the November plan for the output of phosphorite meal ahead of schedule. The output was 18.5 percent higher than in November 1952 and production costs were reduced 2.3 percent.(12)

The Riga Superphosphate plant completed the 11-month plan for the output of mineral fertilizer and fulfilled its gross production quotas even earlier. Production costs were reduced 2.3 percent and the output of the plant has grown to four times that of 1947.(13)

Workers of the Vinnitsa Superphosphate Plant are putting out several times as much mineral fertilizer as before the war. The continuous method of producing superphosphate has been introduced here for the first time in the USSR. The plant employees have mastered the production of granular fertilizer.(14)

New Developments

By utilizing waste products of manganese production, the Baku Sulfuric Acid plant imeni Frunze has mastered production of a new type of fertilizer -- manganese microfertilizer. The installation for its production was constructed by the Azmotelzavody Association. Since the beginning of 1953, the plant has already supplied agriculture of the republic with more than 200 tons of microfertilizer.

Manganese fertilizer is needed for agriculture only in small amounts -- up to 10 kilograms per hectare. In 1953, it was used both in experimental sections and on kolkhoz fields of a number of regions of the republic. A considerable area of cotton crops was fertilized with microfertilizer in the Kolkhoz imeni A. Geyev of Bardinskiy Rayon, thereby increasing the growth of the plants, the ripening of the pods, and the yield of the crop (5 or 6 metric quintals more per hectare). Experiments showed that the application of manganese increased the productivity of lucerne by 25 to 30 percent.(15)

- 2 -

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The Aktyubinsk Chemical Combine imeni Kirov is engaged in the production of new fertilizers and is currently supplying kolkhozes and sovkhoses with a new-type fertilizer -- boron magnesium. The combine ships superphosphate to the Kazakh, Uzbek, and Kirgiz SSRs. On 12 November 1953, it shipped its twelfth car-load of fertilizer above plan. (16)

50X1-HUM

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50X1-HUM

- 3 -

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